

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS  
GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1844.

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BOSTON:  
1845.  
EASTBURN'S PRESS.





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REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF  
THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
PRESENTED TO  
THE CORPORATION, AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING,  
JANUARY, 1845.

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THE Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, appointed to examine the Treasurer's account and to present to the Corporation a statement of the general condition of the Institution, respectfully report, that they have examined the Treasurer's account and his statement of the amount of property belonging to the Institution at the end of the year 1844, with the evidences of the same. They have found the account and the schedule of property correct and well vouched, and made up with much neatness and precision. The present amount of property, as shown by the schedule, is \$157,066,04.

The balance of the Note to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, amounting to \$10,000, has been paid.

The Treasurer has paid, to meet the current expenses of the Hospital and the Asylum, about \$16,000, and has received from interest, rents, donations for free beds, amount paid him by the Steward of the McLean Asylum, and from dividends, about \$21,000.

The report of Col. Goodwin, Superintendent of the



Hospital in Allen Street, that of Dr. Bell, Superintendent and Physician of the McLean Asylum, and the balances of accounts furnished by Mr. Tyler, its Steward, are herewith presented.

Col. Goodwin's report shows that there were admitted into the Hospital in Allen Street, during the year 1844, 269 male, and 166 female patients; total, 435. Of these 174 were paying patients and 250 were free; the 11 others paid board a part of the time; 183 were discharged well, 137 more or less relieved, and 47 died.

A large number of patients were received in advanced stages of disease, and there were 55 cases of recent accidents. Many of these patients died soon after admission.

The proportion of deaths to the whole number of results was about one in ten.

For the following statement, the Committee are indebted to our active Assistant Physician, Dr. H. I. Bowditch.

	1842	1843	1844
Number of applicants for admission,	581	552	610
Refusals in consequence of no vacant free beds,	104	106	47

The expenses of the Hospital in Allen street, for 1844, were \$13,164 43; the number of patients having been 431. The expenses for 1843, were \$11,267 76; the number of patients having been 365.

The average weekly expense of each patient in 1844 was about \$4 77 against \$4 56 for 1843.

The average time of stay of ward-paying patients was three weeks and six days, and that of free patients seven weeks and one day.

The state of the Asylum at Somerville, is shown by the report of Dr. Bell. 158 patients were admitted during the past year, and 160 discharged. Of the latter 68 had recovered, and 19 had died. The number remaining at the end of the year was 152, viz: 75 males and 77 females. The Asylum was compelled during the last year, for the first time since its establishment, to refuse some applications from want of room. This accounts for its



expenses having been greater than in 1843. In that year they were \$22,257.55; while in 1844, as appears from Mr. Tyler's statement, they were \$26,425.34. We should add, that the Steward of the Asylum paid to the Treasurer, during the past year, \$5,000, and received from him but \$4,100. This fact shows that the financial condition of the Asylum is prosperous, and its condition in other respects, as appears from Dr. Bell's report, is very satisfactory.

In March last the Treasurer received twenty thousand dollars, bequeathed to the Institution by the late Israel Munson, Esq. This legacy places Mr. Munson among the largest benefactors of the Hospital. Our thanks are due to the Executor of the will, Charles Barnard, Esq., for the promptness with which the legacy was paid.

The Committee take this opportunity to express the grateful feelings with which the Trustees have received the munificent contribution, made during the past year, to the funds of the Institution under their charge. The large increase of the population of the city since the foundation of the Hospital, the influx of strangers whom business and pleasure bring hither, and many of whom disease detains, the greatly augmented number of persons employed in dangerous occupations, and the numerous disorders that spring from the habits of life prevalent in large towns, had made a great extension of our accommodations necessary. The Trustees being pressed with applications for admission into the Hospital, which its narrow limits compelled them to reject, appointed a committee of their body, during the last Summer, to make known to the public their need of increased means, and to receive the subscriptions of those who might be willing to add to their funds. A full report of their doings and of the generous spirit with which their appeal was met, was made to the Trustees in August last, by the Chairman of the Committee, Henry B. Rogers, Esq. An extract from this report we beg leave to annex to our own.



After stating the amount obtained, viz: \$62,550, the report proceeds thus.

Six persons have subscribed	\$2000	each making	\$12,000
Nineteen persons	"	1000	" " 19,000
Thirty-three	"	500	" " 16,500
Three	"	300	" " 900
Six	"	250	" " 1,500
Fourteen	"	200	" " 2,800
Seventy-eight	"	100	" " 7,800
Two	"	75	" " 150
Thirty-seven	"	50	" " 1,850
Two	"	25	" " 50

Such a result has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Committee, and probably of all others. We have every where been received with kindly feelings. In no one instance has the object been spoken of in terms other than those of the highest commendation, and to but few have we applied with whom there appeared to be any other question than of the amount which it was proper for them to put down. These facts are equally honorable to the donors, and to those, who, through successive years, have had the management of the Institution. They are the most convincing proof that could be afforded, that the Hospital has been so conducted as to impress strongly the public mind with a sense of its utility and importance. We desire, in behalf of the sick and suffering individuals, who are to be the recipients of the benefits thus conferred upon this Institution, to express our deep and hearty thanks to each and all of the contributors to the present princely donation, for their generous liberality.

The Committee would not close their report without expressing, also, their indebtedness to all who, in any way, have aided them in soliciting subscriptions, and especially would they render their warmest acknowledgments to the President of the Corporation, William Appleton, Esq., whose personal labors in their behalf have been great and of the utmost importance.

The Committee will only remark, in conclusion, that they have much pleasure in being able to represent the condition of the Institution as highly satisfactory.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,  
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS.

*Boston, January, 1845.*



# REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL IN ALLEN STREET,  
BOSTON, FOR THE YEAR 1844.

*Admitted to the Massachusetts General Hospital, from  
January 1, 1844, to January 1, 1845.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, - -	135	39	174
do. do. part of the time,	5	6	11
do. entirely free, - - -	129	121	250
	<hr/> 269	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 435

Of these, 132 paid \$3; 14 paid \$4; 27 paid \$6; 1 paid \$8; 3 paid \$9; 6 paid \$10; 1 paid \$12; and 1 paid \$15.  
Total, 185.

*Discharged during the year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, - - - - -	113	70	183
Much relieved, - - - -	47	23	70
Relieved, - - - - -	44	23	67
Not relieved, - - - - -	27	14	41
Not treated, - - - - -	8	9	17
Eloped, - - - - -	1	0	1
Unfit, - - - - -	3	2	5
Dead, - - - - -	33	14	47
	<hr/> 275	<hr/> 155	<hr/> 431

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results,  
1 in 10.

Greatest number of patients at any one visit in private  
rooms, 7; greatest number of paying patients, 26; of free,  
45. Greatest total, 61. Least number, 0 in private rooms;  
16 paying; 24 free. Least total, 40.



The unusual number of 55 recent accidents were admitted during the year, many of which proved fatal.

Average number of patients, 28 males, 25 females. Total, 53.

Average number of paying patients, 12 American, and 5 Foreign. Total, 17.

Greatest number of paying patients, 21 American, and 9 Foreign.

Least number of paying patients, 6 American, and 1 Foreign.

Average time of stay of Ward-paying patients, is 3 6-7 weeks, and of free patients, 7 1-7 weeks.

Proportion of Ward beds occupied by free patients, a fraction over two to one.

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*Analysis of Patients.*

	Pay.	Free.	Part of time paying.
Males—Mechanics, - - - -	42	31	2
Laborers, - - - -	18	50	1
Farmers, - - - -	14	2	1
Mariners, - - - -	17	14	0
Traders, - - - -	11	4	1
Clerks, - - - -	9	3	0
Minors, - - - -	5	17	0
Students, - - - -	5	1	0
Clergyman, - - - -	1	0	0
Teamsters, - - - -	3	3	0
Coachmen, - - - -	3	0	0
Actor, - - - -	0	1	0
Artists, - - - -	2	1	0
Naval Officer, - - - -	1	0	0
Domestics, - - - -	3	2	0
Foreign Minister, -	1	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	135	129	5

Total Males, 269. Of this number, 45 were in private rooms.



					Pay.	Free.	Part of time paying.
Females—Domestics,	-	-	-	-	6	65	2
Spinsters,	-	-	-	-	2	4	0
Housekeepers,	-	-	-	-	4	2	0
Wives,	-	-	-	-	16	15	2
Widows,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
Cooks,	-	-	-	-	0	7	0
Minors,	-	-	-	-	1	12	1
Semstresses,	-	-	-	-	7	7	0
Factory Girls,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Teachers,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
					<hr/> 39	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 6

Of these, 7 were in private rooms. Total females, 166.

One-quarter of the free patients were female domestics, and one-fifth were male laborers, all of whom, except fifteen, were Irish.

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*Annual Expenses for 1844.*

Stores,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,534 07
Wages,	-	-	-	-	-	3,633 30
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	1,406 38
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	-	782 44
Medicine,	-	-	-	-	-	1,263 22
Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	562 49
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	140 04
Grounds,	-	-	-	-	-	22 66
						<hr/> \$12,344 60
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	850 00
						<hr/> 13,194 60
Deduct Contingent Cr.	-	-	-	-	-	30 17
						<hr/> \$13,164 43



The amount of board charged to all the patients during the year, was \$8,928 81 ; of this sum, there was charged to the Trustees for the board of free patients, \$5,791 62 ; and the balance, \$3,137 19, has been received from paying patients.

If the gross amount of the annual expense be divided by the average number of patients, it will give \$4 77 for the weekly expense of each patient.

JOHN M. GOODWIN, *Superintendent.*

*To the Board of Trustees.*



TWENTY-SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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DURING the year just closed, two hundred and ninety-two patients have been under the care of the Institution ; viz : one hundred and forty-one males, and one hundred and fifty-one females. Of these one hundred and thirty-four, viz : seventy-six males, and fifty-eight females, were here at the end of the last year, and one hundred and fifty-eight, viz : sixty-five males, and ninety-three females, have been admitted since.

There have been dismissed, during the year, one hundred and forty patients, viz : sixty-six males, and seventy-four females. The event of cases in those dismissed was as follows, as nearly as can be determined. There were recovered sixty-eight ; much improved, eight ; improved, twelve ; not improved, twenty-nine ; died, nineteen, viz : ten of old age ; one of paralysis and epilepsy ; three of pulmonary consumption ; four of debility or exhaustion ; one by suicide ; one of cerebral disease.

There now remain in the Asylum, one hundred and fifty-two patients, viz : seventy-five males, and seventy-seven females.

It is a source of much satisfaction to the Physician and Superintendent of the Asylum, in the discharge of his annual duty of reporting the results and state of the institution confided to his direction, to be able to say that every



thing in this department has proceeded in as uniform and uninterrupted a general tenor of prosperity as during the preceding years of its history. In its curative and ameliorating results, as far as he is the proper judge, no decline has occurred ; no considerable sickness has existed ; and its mortality has been principally confined to the class of epileptic and paralytic sufferers, who of late years have sought a residence here, with no hope or expectation of the institution being aught to them except an *asylum*. As was anticipated in former Reports, the institution is prepared for a considerable annual mortality from this hopeless class of inmates for each succeeding year. The forms of death recorded in the synopsis of results just given, render any explanation of a relatively large bill of mortality, as compared with the earlier years of the present Superintendent's charge, entirely unnecessary.

By the register, an abstract of which is given above, in its simplest and most truthful form, avoiding, as heretofore, any prolix tables of estimates and proportions, it is found that a greater number of patients have received aid than during any previous year. The average number has been about one hundred and forty-five, and at one period during the summer no less than one hundred and sixty-five names were borne on its list.

This great increase of its usual numbers over the hitherto estimated capacity of its accommodations, was met in part by appropriating rooms before occupied for billiards and other less urgent uses, for dormitories, and in part by encroaching somewhat upon the accommodations of the assistants.

For the first time, we have, during the past year, been obliged to decline applications for admission. These were usually from a distance, and were referred to other institutions of greater proximity to the sufferer.

While it is with reluctance that we refuse to receive any persons seeking for aid, the great inconvenience and injury resulting from overcrowding an institution of so definite a capacity as an insane hospital may occasionally render such a course unavoidable. All the space capable of



being pressed into service, to give adequate and suitable rooms for patients, has been finished off, so that those gradual improvements, which have raised the maximum number from 130 to above 150, can be carried no further, unless new buildings are erected.

The question is often asked by those interested in this institution, and in the cause of the insane generally, whether any further extension of this establishment may be expedient. My own views, as intimated in the Reports of former years, are strongly adverse to any plan of considerable additions. When we consider the sudden and astonishing augmentation of accommodations for the insane on every side, amounting within the last half dozen years to provision for as many hundreds within a day's journey of us, it appears far from certain, and perhaps hardly probable, that there will be more applicants for admission into this institution than can be received, except perhaps occasionally for short periods. The local position of the asylum, and the character of a majority of those who seek its aid, must necessarily prevent its prices from being so low as to render it attractive from extreme cheapness.

And even were it certain that the increase of applications would continue as heretofore, it may still be questioned, if an institution, situated as this has been for several years past, could have the number of its inmates much increased without infringing too much upon its present system of minute attention to each member of its household.

In this asylum, a large proportion of the inmates are from those classes in society whose artificial wants are many. They have been accustomed to a thousand minor comforts and attentions, which they peculiarly need when their minds are enfeebled by disease. To provide for these, demands more care than is required to provide for their physical wants. Under these circumstances, it is certainly proper to recommend great caution in adding much to the aggregate of numbers.

The enlightened metropolitan commissioners, charged



under an act of the British Parliament with the entire supervision and control of the insane institutions of that kingdom, in their late Report, embodying a great amount of experience and wisdom, express a strong conviction that it is inexpedient to provide for a greater number of patients than two hundred and fifty in a single institution.

If this is a just and wise conclusion from their extensive observation of the classes of pauper lunatics, it would corroborate the views formerly presented to you, that a household not exceeding our present average, constitutes the most satisfactory number for an asylum like this—giving every advantage of that classification of diseases, dispositions and manners which secures the most comfort, and that mutual attrition of mind upon mind which is so beneficial; and at the same time permits one head to acquire and retain that intimate personal knowledge of each case, in all its history and relations, which is so essential to the best application of moral and medical treatment.

No considerable changes in the general system pursued here have been found expedient. Every effort has been made to keep up the facilities for treating patients to the highest practicable limit. The attempt to bring the furniture and ordinary comforts to a much higher standard than heretofore existed, which was alluded to in the Report of last year, has been found unobjectionable, and has been extended. It is confidently believed, that in an institution fully provided with attendants, there may be afforded to all, except a few highly excited or mischievous inmates, every comfort and every luxury to which they may have been accustomed at home.

It has also been an object constantly kept in view, to reduce the restraints upon the volition and the feelings, as well as the actual personal restraints, to the lowest degree compatible with the patient's welfare. We have, as intimated in former Reports, no ultra or exclusive views as to the entire disuse of apparatus to abridge the muscular movements of the highly excited. During the last three quarters of the year, (a memorandum having been kept enables



me to state the fact,) it has been judged proper to use, on the male side of the house, a single restraining measure, that of the muff to the hands of a patient disposed to destroy his eyes; and some form of restraint, in a few instances, on the other side of the house, for reasons deemed imperative. That "restraints" in these few cases might have been avoided by the substitution of hands, is probable, but it is difficult to appreciate the advantage of such painful, irritating and less secure substitutes, as an universal rule. No reason is yet seen for cutting an institution off from the proper employment of measures occasionally valuable, by a dogmatic adherence to any ultra or exclusive rules, such as may, in other countries, have become popular, if not expedient, in consequence of an honestly generated popular prejudice against "restraints."

In all cases, except a few of the kind above referred to, the ability of an institution safely to dispense with restraints of all kinds will depend principally upon its means of employing and educating an adequate number of good attendants.

Our reliance has been mainly upon the aid of as many assistants as could be well employed. Feeling always that we had a *carte blanche* from your Board to employ any needed aid of this sort, our intention is, that the substitution of mechanical for human guarding, shall be a rare exception to the general rule.

The present number of competent assistants in the immediate care and constant presence of the patients, is not less than twenty-five, exclusive of course of the number otherwise engaged. With such a force as this, I doubt not that in some years its register may show a clear page as regards the use of restraining apparatus or coercive administration of food; in other years, it is equally believed that the highest exercise of skill and humanity might sanction occasional departures from the general rule.

The past year has been one of much gratification, as regards the character and results of cases, with reference to our ability to aid in recovery or to palliate, and also of al-



most entire freedom from any painful circumstance in the intercourse of the Institution with those interested in its inmates. Instead of being obliged to complain of undue delay in placing a large portion of recently attacked cases under care, we have often felt the conviction that friends parted too soon with their charge, to allow them to appreciate the amount of labor, patience and expense, which may be required for the restoration of such patients. Each year, too, diminishes what was formerly one of the sorest trials to which the directors of an institution like ours are subjected; a trial often alluded to in the reports of my predecessors and myself in years passed. This was the disposition on the part of friends to experiment,—to feel and act under the conviction that the diseased changes of months and years could be cured, and soundness restored in days and weeks. In the almost universal willingness, (when pecuniary inability does not interfere) to persevere as long as any fair prospect can be held out, and to coöperate with the Institution, we see the gradual progress of public information upon this subject, and of that public confidence, which, in the lapse of time, follows well planned and faithfully pursued measures. The high character of the medical profession of this Commonwealth, and the generous confidence with which they have sustained its public institutions for the relief of sufferers, ought not to be overlooked in estimating the increased ability of insane asylums to accomplish the objects for which they were instituted. The influence of the medical profession has done much to produce a general disposition to subject insane patients promptly to hospital treatment, and to continue them a sufficient time under such treatment. During the last year we have had but very few instances of insufficient trial. In 1838, I was compelled to report to you no less than twenty-one cases which were prematurely abandoned or removed elsewhere. This circumstance, of late, only occurs when insufficient means on the part of friends leave no other alternative, and it has rarely happened, after friends have done their part in com-



mencing the progress of relief, that the condition of the finances of the Institution has not justified a continuance of treatment, with little burden to them, until the event has been determined.

It is a common circumstance for the friends of patients of wealth to give the Asylum a most generous remuneration for its care ; a still larger class would be unwilling to receive its benefits without an equivalent not varying much from the average cost to each inmate ; others, again, have not the ability to do much, or even any thing in a protracted case. It has been in the power of the Institution, to aid, under your direction, a class of beneficiaries of this latter description to the number of thirty, whose rate, after their necessities have been met, has averaged only one dollar and a half per week.

Most of those assisted have been such as would not think of receiving aid under any other circumstances than where the loss of reason existed. It is believed that the aid thus extended has accomplished great good and with the least wound to the self-respect of the recipient.

I am so well convinced of the generally just views which prevail in New England, in regard to insanity and institutions for the insane, that I am unwilling to trespass upon your Board or the public with accounts of the system pursued at this Asylum, or with more general details of the importance of hospital treatment ; of early subjection to it ; of perseverance in curative measures ; of separation from old associations of persons and places ; of various moral, physical and medical aids, classification, amusements, exercise, employment, kind and refined attendants and all the thousand details which belong to the science and art of curing and relieving the insane. Years ago these details were interesting because new, and striking because opposed to the common notions and prejudices on this subject. Now they have been so often presented to the public, by publications from this and other institutions and other sources, that it may be safely



presumed that nothing new can be said respecting principles and nothing new need be said respecting details.

While there has been so much progress made in the immediate management of the insane, and the hospitals for their aid, it is gratifying to know that far more just and humane views have gradually been instilled into the public mind, in regard to the relations of the insane to the law, and the responsibilities of government toward them as a class. Every year marks progress in legislation, and every judicial investigation indicates an application of law in a manner more consonant with the principles of science. To any who may hereafter recur to the Reports of this early founded institution, as showing the progressive advance in the provision for, and protection of the insane in all their relations, it is due to put upon record the decided step which the last Legislature of our Commonwealth made towards fixing more discriminatingly the boundaries between guilt and irresponsibility, by the constitution of a Board of Commissioners charged with the duty of investigating the mental condition of convicts suspected to be insane. The sad deficiencies of our judicial system, as regards the determination of the fact of insanity in doubtful cases, were briefly referred to in the last Annual Report. It is believed that the facts connected with the investigations and results of the commission already established, may justify an extension of the principle thus admitted, and the appointment of skilful and experienced commissioners to be entrusted with the duty of inquiring into the responsibility of accused persons whose sanity is doubted, before trial, while the evidences of mental condition are still existing and unchanged.

In casting an eye over the great field of benevolence in which this Institution is engaged, the prospect is truly noble and encouraging. In our own land, new institutions are arising in which liberality, zeal and intelligence are combined and emulously striving to surpass those already established, in the wisdom of their provisions and the amount of their facilities; while those which have



been long established are anxious to make continual progress, and to add to their means the experience of all countries; an enlightened humanity is providing proper care for the rejected insane of the lowest rank in the intellectual and social scale; the personal exertions and sacrifices of philanthropists, of both sexes, are felt in new impulses of private benevolence, and new enactments of legislatures. The diminution of the deep-rooted, morbid prejudice respecting insanity, and of the unsound views of its nature, which formerly prevailed, and its recognition as a common physical malady, involved in neither mystery nor disgrace, mark this better era. Last, and perhaps not least among the propitious circumstances attending the insane in our land, are the friendly coöperation and honorable confidence amongst those called to the direction of our public institutions, manifested in their free communication with each other, particularly in the arrangements which have been made for meetings of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of the American Institutions for the Insane."

In other countries, a new and energetic spirit seems to be awakened, which will not rest until ancient abuses are done away. In Great Britain, the aroused attention of the Imperial Parliament to this subject; the wise and thorough inspection exercised by the great commission of Lunacy; the honorable, though perhaps too indiscriminate and exclusive efforts to do away with personal restraints; and, as a necessary concomitant, to elevate the class of those entrusted with the immediate care of the insane; the growing, perhaps already decisive, manifestation of an intelligent public sentiment against committing those bereft of reason into the hands of uninspected and interested private individuals, are all worthy of being observed, as presaging a better day for the insane of that country, and furnishing newer communities with means of avoiding the wrongs and difficulties which for ages appear especially to have there surrounded that unfortunate class.



While so much has been done and is doing for the cure, the relief and the legal protection of the insane, may it not be hoped that the still more important subject of the prevention of the disease may awaken more attention than appears yet to have been awarded to it ; that a more careful and philosophical cultivation of the intellect, the moral powers and the affections may guard the constitutionally predisposed from those ill-balanced conditions of mind and misproportions of character, which so often precede positive alienation, and that the education of the feelings, the temper, and self-control of the young may be so directed that physical disorder shall not so often find the reason ready for overthrow.

In commencing my ninth year in your service, I feel bound, not from regard to form but to my feelings, to testify to the ability, the harmony and the warm interest with which my various associates in duty have coöperated in giving full efficiency to every department of the Institution.

LUTHER V. BELL,

*Physician and Superintendent.*

*McLean Asylum for the Insane,*

SOMERVILLE, Jan. 1, 1845.



# REPORT

OF THE

STEWARD OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
FOR THE YEAR 1844.

The following are the balances of the several accounts :

Stores,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,367 90
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	1,580 88
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	40 54
Wages,	-	-	-	-	-	4,597 54
Medicine,	-	-	-	-	-	279 79
Contingencies,	-	-	-	-	-	838 56
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	-	1,608 55
Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	2,462 73
Improvements,	-	-	-	-	-	260 27
Diversions,	-	-	-	-	-	1,076 30
Abatement,	-	-	-	-	-	567 84
Library,	-	-	-	-	-	111 67
						<hr/>
						\$23,792 57
Deduct Farm, Garden, &c.				899 39		
Abatement,	-			567 84		1,467 23
						<hr/>
						\$22,325 34
Add Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	4,100 00
						<hr/>
						\$26,425 34

COLUMBUS TYLER, *Steward.*

*McLean Asylum,*  
*Somerville, Jan. 1, 1845.*



# APPENDIX.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Applications for the admission of patients to the McLean Asylum for the Insane, may be made to either of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, or to Dr. BELL, Physician and Superintendent, at the Asylum in Somerville, a mile and a half from the City of Boston. If the application is made by letter, it should be directed to him through the Post Office at Somerville.

By a recent vote of the Trustees, the lowest rate for patients, without reference to the fact whether they are or are not residents of Massachusetts, is fixed at three dollars per week. Where the pecuniary ability is such as to make a higher rate fair and equitable, it is proportionably increased.

The blank forms requisite for admission will be furnished on application as above. They consist of a certificate from a regular physician that the patient is insane, a request for admission signed by the nearest relative or guardian, a bond with conditions to pay the rate fixed, to remove the patient when discharged, &c. &c., to be signed by one responsible person as principal, and another as guarantee. Evidence of such responsibility from strangers is expected.

Patients are not received for a shorter period than three months, unless sooner recovered, in which event they are charged only for actual residence.



It is also considered as a part of the covenant, that patients are to be visited only at the discretion of the Superintendent, because visits of friends occasionally do great mischief to curable patients, and if repeated at pleasure, destroy all chance of recovery. Patients whose residence is merely custodial, are always allowed to be visited by near friends, or such other persons as can with propriety desire to see them.

As the Asylum is usually full, or nearly so, it is desirable that some notice should be given of the intention to place patients under its care, previously to their being sent from home. This, however, is not necessary in the case of patients recently seized, where every week's delay is of high importance.

By a regulation of the Trustees, no visits to the Asylum are permitted on Sundays. It would also be a great convenience to the Superintendent, if calls to see and inquire respecting patients were made, as far as practicable, on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.



# OFFICERS

## OF THE INSTITUTION.

### 1845.

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WILLIAM APPLETON, *President.*  
JONATHAN PHILLIPS, *Vice-President.*  
HENRY ANDREWS, *Treasurer.*  
MARCUS MORTON, JR., *Secretary.*

#### TRUSTEES.

CHARLES AMORY,	<i>Over New England Bank.</i>
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,	<i>No. 10 Central Court.</i>
NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH,	<i>Over Suffolk Bank.</i>
GEORGE M. DEXTER,	<i>No. 11½ Tremont Row.</i>
HENRY EDWARDS,	<i>No. 50 Milk Street.</i>
ROBERT HOOPER,	<i>No. 39 Commercial Wharf.</i>
THOMAS LAMB,	<i>Washington Ins. Co. State St.</i>
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,	<i>No. 7 Broad Street.</i>
JOHN A. LOWELL,	<i>No. 3 Oliver Street.</i>
HENRY B. ROGERS,	<i>No. 39 Court Street.</i>
CHARLES S. STORROW,	<i>Lowell Rail Road Depot.</i>
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,	<i>No. 16 India Wharf.</i>

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#### *Consulting Physicians.*

JAMES JACKSON, M. D.    GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M. D.  
JOHN HOMANS, M. D.    JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.

#### *Consulting Surgeons.*

JOHN JEFFRIES, M. D.    ABEL L. PEIRSON, M. D.    EDWARD  
REYNOLDS, M. D.    OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D.